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## Human Prostate Carcinoma Cells Express Enzymatic Activity That Converts Human Plasminogen to the Angiogenesis Inhibitor, Angiostatin<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

Angiostatin is an inhibitor of angiogenesis and metastatic growth that is found in tumor-bearing animals and can be generated *in vitro* by the proteolytic cleavage of plasminogen. The mechanism by which angiostatin is produced *in vivo* has not been defined. We now demonstrate that human prostate carcinoma cell lines (PC-3, DU-145, and LN-CaP) express enzymatic activity that can generate bioactive angiostatin from purified human plasminogen or plasmin. Affinity purified PC-3-derived angiostatin inhibited human endothelial cell proliferation, basic fibroblast growth factor-induced migration, endothelial cell tube formation, and basic fibroblast growth factor-induced corneal angiogenesis. Studies with proteinase inhibitors demonstrated that a serine proteinase is necessary for angiostatin generation. These data indicate that bioactive angiostatin can be generated directly by human prostate cancer cells and that serine proteinase activity is necessary for angiostatin generation.

### Introduction

Angiostatin, a proteolytic fragment of plasminogen including kringle 1-4, is a potent inhibitor of angiogenesis and the growth of tumor cell metastases (1). Angiostatin can be generated *in vitro* by limited elastase proteolysis of plasminogen (2, 3) and is found *in vivo* in tumor-bearing mice (1, 3). The enzymatic mechanism by which angiostatin is generated *in vivo* remains unknown. We have shown that lung and liver metastases of PC-3 human prostate carcinoma cells in athymic mice remain at the microscopic stage, whereas the primary tumor increases 4-fold in size (4). These data suggest that PC-3 cells express a factor that suppresses the growth of metastatic tumor cells. The recent demonstration that bFGF<sup>3</sup>-induced corneal angiogenesis is inhibited in mice bearing s.c. PC-3 tumors (5) suggests that the antimetastatic factor is an angiogenesis inhibitor. We now report that PC-3 cells secrete enzymatic activity able to cleave plasminogen to bioactive angiostatin.

### Materials and Methods

**Cell Culture.** The human prostate carcinoma cell lines PC-3, DU-145, and LN-CaP were grown in RPMI 1640 supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum, 100 units/ml penicillin G, and 100 mg/ml streptomycin (Life Technologies, Inc., Gaithersburg, MD). HUVECs were grown in RPMI supplemented

with 20% bovine calf serum (A-2151-L; Hyclone Laboratories, Inc., Logan, UT), 100 units/ml penicillin G, 100 mg/ml streptomycin, 2 mM L-glutamine (Life Technologies, Inc.), 2500 units sodium heparin (Fisher Scientific, Itasca, IL), and 50 mg/ml endothelial cell growth supplement (Collaborative Biomedical Research, Bedford, MA). Cells were maintained at 37°C in a humidified incubator in an atmosphere of 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. To generate SFCM, confluent cell monolayers were washed twice with PBS, then serum-free RPMI was added. The next day the SFCM was collected and centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 15 min to remove insoluble cellular debris.

**Angiostatin Generation.** Two  $\mu$ g of human plasminogen, obtained by lysine-Sepharose affinity chromatography of human plasma (6), or human plasmin (527624; Calbiochem, Novabiochem Corp., La Jolla, CA) were added to 100- $\mu$ l aliquots of the SFCM, and the mixture was incubated at 37°C overnight. Aliquots were analyzed for angiostatin generation by Western blot (see below). Plasminogen cleavage by SFCM was also assessed in the presence of proteinase inhibitors (Boehringer Mannheim, Indianapolis, IN).

**Western Blot.** Samples were electrophoresed under nonreducing conditions on 12% polyacrylamide gels (NOVEX, San Diego, CA) in Tris-glycine running buffer (7) and electrotransferred to a 0.45  $\mu$ m polyvinylidene difluoride membrane (Immobilon; Millipore, Bedford, MA). The membrane was then blocked for 30 min in blocking buffer (1% BSA in Tris-buffered saline) and probed with a 1:1000 dilution of a monoclonal antibody to the kringle 1-3 (K1-3) fragment of human plasminogen (VAP 230L; Enzyme Research Laboratories, Inc., South Bend, IN). After being washed, the membrane was incubated for 30 min with an alkaline phosphatase conjugated goat antimouse IgG secondary antibody (Kirkegaard & Perry Laboratories, Gaithersburg, MD) and developed using 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl phosphate/nitroblue tetrazolium (Kirkegaard & Perry Laboratories).

**Zymographic Analysis.** Zymograms to detect matrix metalloproteinase activity were performed as described previously (8).

**Chromogenic Peptide Substrates.** To determine whether a prostate carcinoma cell-derived elastase was present, 50  $\mu$ l of SFCM were incubated with 0.3 mM of chromogenic peptide substrates specific for elastase (substrate I, MeOSuc-Ala-Ala-Pro-Val-pNA; substrate II, Boc-Ala-Ala-Pro-Ala-pNA; substrate III, pGlu-Pro-Val-pNA; substrate IV, Suc-Ala-Ala-Pro-Abu-pNA; Calbiochem-Novabiochem Corp.) at 37°C for 2-18 h. Substrate cleavage was determined by monitoring the absorbance at 405 nm (Molecular Devices, Menlo Park, CA).

**Lysine-Sepharose Purification of Angiostatin.** To generate purified PC-3-derived angiostatin for bioactivity analyses, human plasminogen was incubated with the PC-3 SFCM at 20  $\mu$ g/ml overnight at 37°C. The reaction product was applied to a lysine-Sepharose column, pre-equilibrated with TBS (50 mM Tris, pH 7.5, and 150 mM NaCl). Following washes with TBS to remove non-specifically bound protein, angiostatin was eluted in 0.2 M  $\epsilon$ -aminocaproic acid in TBS. The eluted fraction was dialyzed (molecular weight cutoff, 12,000-14,000) to PBS. To remove residual plasmin, the angiostatin was applied to a soybean trypsin inhibitor agarose (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO) column, and the flow-through was collected, filter-sterilized, and stored at -80°C until used. Angiostatin was quantitated by measuring the absorbance at 280 nm, using an extinction coefficient ( $A^{1\%}_{1\text{cm}}$ ) of 8.0 (2). The purified angiostatin was also examined by Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining of polyacrylamide gels and immunodetection by Western blot. Elastase-generated

Received 8/22/96; accepted 9/18/96.

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<sup>1</sup>This work supported in part by The Feinberg Cardiovascular Research Institute, a grant-in-aid from the American Cancer Society, IL Division (to G. A. S.), Veterans Administration Merit Review Research Grant (H. C. K.), and NIH Grants CA58900 (M. S. S.) and CA52750 and CA64239 (N. B.).

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<sup>3</sup>The abbreviations used are: bFGF, basic fibroblast growth factor; HUVEC, human umbilical vein endothelial cell; SFCM, serum-free conditioned medium.

angiotatin, purified from human plasma, was a generous gift from M. S. O'Reilly (Children's Hospital, Harvard University, Boston, MA).

**Microsequence Analysis of PC-3-derived Angiotatin.** To determine the NH<sub>2</sub>-terminus of the angiotatin bands, 10 µg of the affinity purified PC-3-derived angiotatin was electrophoresed on a 12% SDS-polyacrylamide gel, electroblotted to a polyvinylidene difluoride membrane, and stained with Coomassie Blue. The bands were excised, placed on Porton sample support discs, and sequenced using a pulse liquid-phase sequencer with phenylthiohydantoin analysis.

**Endothelial Cell Proliferation Assay.** Cell proliferation was determined using the CellTiter 96 AQ nonradioactive cell proliferation assay (Promega Corp., Madison, WI). The human endothelial cells were plated in a 96-well tissue culture plates (Becton Dickinson, Lincoln Park, NJ) at a concentration of  $5.0 \times 10^4$  cells/well. The following day, 1, 5, 8, or 10 µg/ml of angiotatin was added to triplicate wells. Wells without angiotatin served as control. The cells were incubated for 72 h, and an absorbance read at 490 nm, reflecting the number of proliferating cells, was measured using an automated microplate reader (Molecular Devices). The results are reported as a percentage of untreated control cells.

**Endothelial Cell Migration Assay.** To determine the ability of PC-3-derived angiotatin to block migration of endothelial cells toward the angiogenic factor bFGF, migration assays were performed in a modified Boyden chamber using bovine capillary endothelial cells (a kind gift from Dr. J. Folkman, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA) as described previously (9). Cells were grown in DMEM with 10% donor calf serum and 100 mg/ml endothelial cell mitogen and used at passage 15. To assess migration, the cells were starved overnight in DMEM supplemented with 0.1% BSA, harvested, suspended in DMEM/BSA, plated at  $10^5$  cells/ml on the lower surface of a gelatinized membrane (Nucleopore Corp., Pleasanton, CA) in an inverted Boyden chamber, and incubated for 1.5–2 h to allow cell attachment. The chambers were reinserted, test material was added to the top well, and the chamber was incubated for an additional 3–4 h. Membranes were then fixed and stained, and the number of cells that migrated to the top of the filter in 10 high-powered fields was determined. DMEM with 0.1% BSA was used as a negative control, and bFGF at 10 ng/ml was used as a positive control.

**Endothelial Cell Tube Formation.** HUVECs were plated on gelatinized Matrigel (kindly provided by Hynda Kleinman, National Institute of Dental Research) in 24-well tissue culture plates as described previously (10). PC-3-derived angiotatin in nonconditioned RPMI was added to the wells, followed by cells at a final concentration of  $4.0 \times 10^4$  cells in 1 ml of 50% HUVEC culture medium, 50% RPMI. Each angiotatin or control condition was assayed in triplicate. The cultures were incubated for 16–18 h at 37°C in a 5% CO<sub>2</sub> humidified atmosphere, then fixed with Diff-Quick Solution II (Baxter, McGaw Park, IL). A representative area of the tube network was photographed using a Polaroid MicroCam camera at a final magnification of  $\times 35$ . The photographs were then quantitated by a blinded observer who measured the length of each tube, correcting for portions of tubes that were incomplete. The

total length of the tubes was determined for each photograph and the mean tube length was determined. The results were expressed as the mean  $\pm$  SE.

**Corneal Angiogenesis Assay.** The corneal assay was performed as described previously (11). Briefly, 5-µl hydron pellets (Hydron Laboratories, New Brunswick, NJ) containing 10 µg/ml bFGF or bFGF plus 1 or 10 µg/ml angiotatin were implanted into the cornea of anesthetized rats. After 7 days, the animals were sacrificed, corneal vessels were stained with colloidal carbon, and corneas were examined for angiogenic activity.

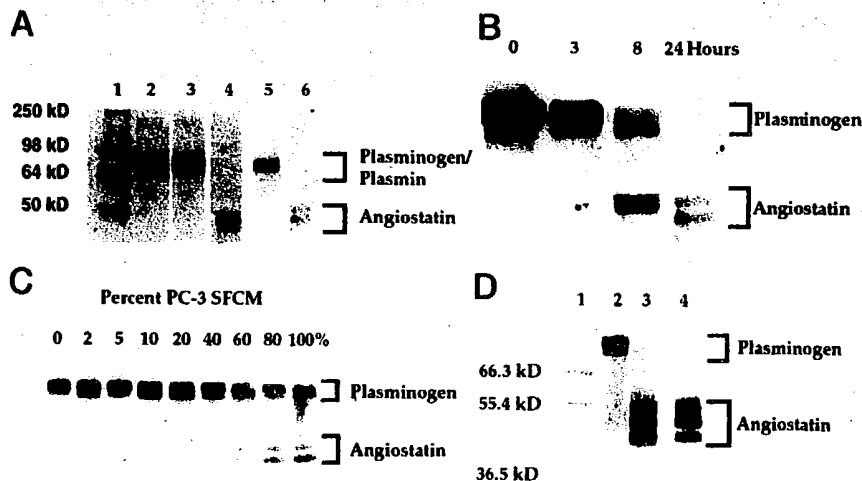
## Results and Discussion

**Angiotatin Generation by Prostate Cancer Cells.** Incubation of human plasminogen with PC-3 cell-derived SFCM resulted in the generation of multiple immunoreactive bands at approximately 50 kD (Fig. 1A), similar to those observed by O'Reilly *et al.* (1). Examination of SFCM from two additional human prostate carcinoma cell lines, DU-145 and LN-CaP, also revealed the generation of the multiple bands, similar to the PC-3 SFCM (data not shown). The initial indication that the product was angiotatin was based on the immunoreactivity with the monoclonal antibody specific for kringle 1–3 (K1-3) of plasminogen and the size of the cleavage product that approximated the predicted mass of kringle 1–4 of human plasminogen. Subsequent confirmation that the prostate carcinoma-derived plasminogen-cleavage product was bioactive angiotatin is described below.

Angiotatin generation by PC-3 SFCM was time-dependent: there was a significant decrease in the plasminogen substrate and a corresponding increase in angiotatin beginning at 3 h, with complete conversion to angiotatin by 24 h (Fig. 1B). Dilution of the PC-3 SFCM resulted in a proportional decrease in angiotatin generation (Fig. 1C). To determine whether plasmin, the activated form of the zymogen plasminogen, could also be converted to angiotatin, we evaluated plasmin as a potential substrate for PC-3-derived angiotatin-generating activity. Incubation of plasmin with SFCM yielded a product indistinguishable from the plasminogen-derived angiotatin (Fig. 1A). In kinetic studies, plasmin was converted to angiotatin at a rate comparable to that of the plasminogen: 50% conversion by 8 h, with complete conversion by 24 h (data not shown). These data suggest that *in vitro*, both plasminogen and plasmin are substrates for angiotatin generation.

**Enzymatic Class of Plasminogen-Angiotatin Converting Activity.** To determine the proteolytic class of the angiotatin-generating activity, PC-3 SFCM was incubated with plasminogen in the presence of various proteinase inhibitors. Only serine proteinase inhibitors

Fig. 1. Conversion of plasminogen and plasmin to angiotatin by PC-3 SFCM. A, Lane 1, molecular weight standard; Lane 2, human plasminogen; Lane 3, human plasminogen incubated overnight at 37°C in nonconditioned RPMI; Lane 4, human plasminogen incubated overnight at 37°C in SFCM from PC-3 cells; Lane 5, human plasmin incubated in nonconditioned RPMI; Lane 6, human plasmin incubated in SFCM from PC-3. B, the generation of angiotatin from plasminogen was time dependent. PC-3 SFCM was incubated with plasminogen, and at the time points indicated, aliquots were removed and snap frozen prior to Western blot analysis. Trace generation of angiotatin was first observed at 3 h, and complete conversion was noted at 24 h. C, generation of angiotatin by PC-3 SFCM was concentration dependent. SFCM was diluted with fresh RPMI and incubated with plasminogen for 24 h. D, affinity purification of PC-3 SFCM-derived angiotatin. Lane 1, molecular weight standard; Lane 2, human plasminogen incubated overnight at 37°C in nonconditioned RPMI; Lane 3, PC-3-derived angiotatin, affinity purified on lysine-Sepharose and stained with Coomassie Blue; Lane 4, PC-3-derived affinity purified angiotatin detected on Western blot using the K1-3 monoclonal antibody.



blocked angiotensin generation (see Table 1). In contrast, none of the other classes of proteinase inhibitors were effective. Angiotensin can be generated *in vitro* by limited proteolysis of plasminogen by elastase (2, 3, 12). In the present study, angiotensin generation was not inhibited by elastatinal, a specific inhibitor of elastase (see Table 1). Additionally, no elastase activity was detected in PC-3 SFCM based on incubation of SFCM with four elastase-sensitive chromogenic substrates for 24 h (not shown). These data indicate that the human plasminogen-angiotensin converting activity is unlikely to depend on the action of an elastase. Furthermore, gelatin zymograms revealed no evidence of active or latent metalloproteinases in the PC-3 SFCM (not shown).

**Purification of PC-3-derived Angiotensin.** PC-3-derived angiotensin was affinity purified on lysine-Sepharose (3), and the resulting product was examined by Western blot and Coomassie Blue staining (Fig. 1D). The amino-terminal sequence of all three bands was KYYLSECKTG, which corresponds to residues 78–87 of the plasminogen molecule, confirming that the product was an internal fragment of plasminogen.

**PC-3-derived Angiotensin Inhibits Angiogenesis.** Because angiogenesis represents a cascade of cellular processes that includes endothelial cell proliferation, migration, and tube formation (13), we used multiple *in vitro* and *in vivo* assays related to angiogenesis to confirm that the PC-3-derived product was bioactive angiotensin. Affinity-purified PC-3-derived angiotensin inhibited human endothelial cell proliferation in a concentration-dependent manner; significant inhibition was observed at 10  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  ( $P < 0.05$ ), in comparison to the untreated control cell proliferation (Fig. 2A). PC-3-derived angiotensin also inhibited the bFGF-induced migration of bovine capillary endothelial cells (Fig. 2B) with an  $\text{ED}_{50}$  of 0.35  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ . The dose/response curve of PC-3-derived angiotensin was indistinguishable from that of elastase-generated angiotensin purified by O'Reilly (3). Inhibition of migration occurred at a 10-fold-lower concentration than required to inhibit proliferation, a finding that has been reported for other inhibitors of angiogenesis (14). This may be due to the fact that the proliferation assay, in contrast to the migration assay, was conducted in RPMI supplemented with 20% calf serum and endothelial cell growth supplement, and therefore contained multiple stimulatory factors. Endothelial cell tube formation on Matrigel was significantly inhibited at 15  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  (Fig. 3, A and B); the mean length of tubes in the untreated control was  $674.5 \pm 54$  mm, in comparison to the length of tubes exposed to PC-3-derived angiotensin,  $287.7 \pm 47$  mm ( $P < 0.005$ ).

To determine the effect of PC-3-derived angiotensin on corneal

angiogenesis *in vivo*, its ability to block bFGF-induced angiogenesis was tested. The bFGF pellet induced angiogenesis in 100% of implanted corneas (Fig. 3C). In contrast, angiotensin at 10  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  completely inhibited the bFGF-induced angiogenic response in three of three animals (Fig. 3D). At a lower dosage (1.0  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ), angiotensin completely blocked angiogenesis in two of three animals, with partial inhibition in the third animal. Taken together, these data indicate that the angiotensin generated by the PC-3 SFCM is a potent inhibitor of both *in vitro* and *in vivo* angiogenesis.

These data demonstrate that human prostate carcinoma cells express plasminogen-angiotensin converting enzyme activity that is detectable and stable in the SFCM. The enzymatic activity necessary for angiotensin generation was shown to require a serine proteinase but not an elastase isoform and has been preliminarily designated plas-

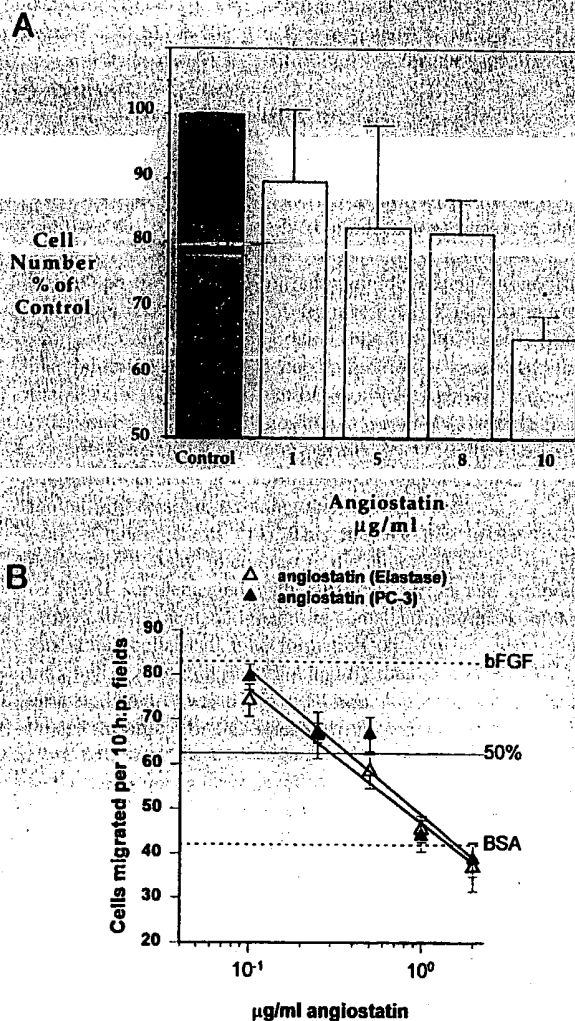


Fig. 2. PC-3-derived angiotensin inhibits endothelial cell proliferation and migration. A, proliferation: HUVECs were plated in growth medium and incubated overnight at 37°C. Fresh HUVEC growth medium was then supplemented with PC-3-derived angiotensin. Cells were grown for 72 h, and then an absorbance reading reflecting the number of proliferating cells was obtained. The PC-3-derived angiotensin caused a concentration-dependent decrease in the proliferation of HUVEC, with significant inhibition obtained at 10  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  (\*,  $P < 0.05$ ). Columns, mean of samples in triplicate; bars, SD. B, bFGF-induced migration: PC-3-derived angiotensin was tested for its ability to inhibit bFGF-induced migration of bovine capillary endothelial cells in a modified Boyden chamber. A concentration-dependent inhibition of migration toward bFGF was observed with the PC-3-derived angiotensin, indistinguishable from the elastase-generated angiotensin. Background migration without the inducer in 0.1% BSA and migration in the presence of stimulatory bFGF alone are indicated. Toxicity was measured in parallel by trypan blue exclusion and was <10% at all concentrations.

Table 1. Proteinase inhibitors

The proteinase inhibitors were added to the SFCM/plasminogen mix prior to the overnight incubation. Samples were analyzed by Western blot for evidence of inhibition of angiotensin generation.

Proteinase inhibitor	Concentration	Class	Inhibitory activity
Pefabloc	4.0 mM	Serine proteinases	Complete*
Aprotinin	0.3 $\mu\text{M}$	Serine proteinases	Complete
Soybean trypsin inhibitor	2.0 mM	Serine proteinases	Complete
Benzamidine	1–10 mM	Serine proteinases	Weak
Elastatinal	50–100 $\mu\text{M}$	Elastase	None
Antipain dihydrochloride	100 $\mu\text{M}$	Limited serine proteinases	None
Leupeptin	100 $\mu\text{M}$	Serine and thiol proteinases	None
Chymostatin	100 $\mu\text{M}$	Chymotrypsin	None
Bestatin	10 $\mu\text{M}$	Aminopeptidases	Weak
E-64	10 $\mu\text{M}$	Cysteine proteinases	None
Pepstatin	1.0 $\mu\text{M}$	Aspartic proteinases	None
EDTA	1–10 mM	Metalloproteinases	None
1,10-Phenanthroline	10 $\mu\text{M}$	Metalloproteinases	None
Phosphoramidon	100 $\mu\text{M}$	Metalloproteinases	None

\* Complete, no immunoreactive angiotensin bands; weak, faint angiotensin bands; none, full generation of angiotensin.

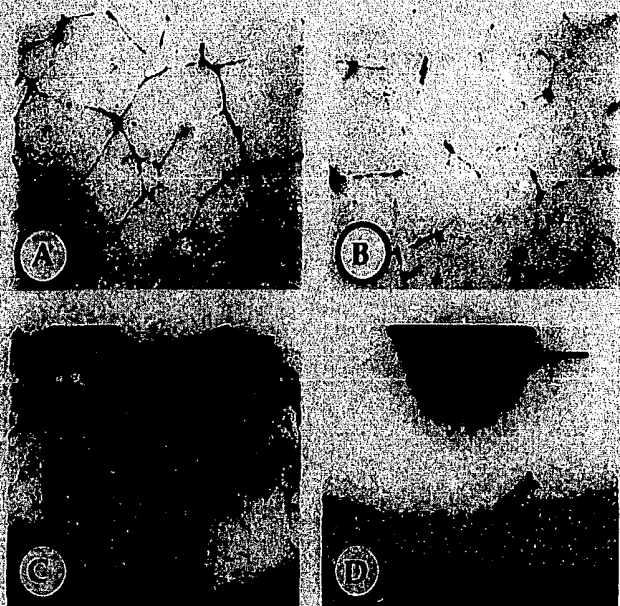


Fig. 3. PC-3-derived angiostatin inhibits human endothelial cell tube formation and bFGF-induced corneal angiogenesis. HUVECs were plated on gels of Matrigel in 24-well dishes and then were treated with 15 µg/ml of PC-3-derived angiostatin in nonconditioned RPMI. A: control HUVECs form branching, interconnecting networks. In contrast, PC-3-derived angiostatin caused a significant disruption of the tube network (B). C: inhibition of angiogenesis *in vivo* by PC-3-derived angiostatin. C: hydron pellet (arrow) containing bFGF induced a positive neovascular response 7 days after implantation. D: in contrast, no vessels are observed approaching the hydron pellet containing bFGF and 10 µg/ml PC-3-derived angiostatin (arrow).

minogen-angiotensin converting enzyme. The angiotensin generated by the PC-3 human prostate carcinoma line was characterized by affinity purification, Western blot, and the inhibition of many of the steps critical for angiogenesis, including endothelial cell proliferation, migration, and tube formation. In addition, the PC-3-derived angiotensin completely inhibited bFGF-induced angiogenesis *in vivo*.

The PC-3 system described here appears to be a human counterpart of the angiotensin-generating Lewis lung carcinoma of the mouse (1). PC-3 cells are inhibited by angiotensin *in vivo* (3) and show tumor-dependent suppression of micrometastases (4, 15, 16). Our data suggest that the angiotensin produced *in vivo* by the enzyme activity elaborated by the PC-3 tumor cells may be responsible for this suppression. In patients, it is possible that the expression of plasminogen-angiotensin converting activity and the generation of angiotensin could offer one compelling explanation for the indolent course of human primary prostatic carcinoma (17) and the relatively slow rate of development of clinically detectable metastases in many patients (18).

## Acknowledgments

We thank Ivy Weiss, Owen Schnaper, and Ryan Schultz for expert technical assistance and M. S. O'Reilly for providing the purified angiotensin.

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